

TILLMAN PRESENTS
DAILY COMPLAINTSeveral Amendments Offered in
Senate to Railroad Rate
Bill.

KNOX MAKES FIRST SPEECH

Without Concluding the Consideration of the Report, the
Senate Adjourned.(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—When the Senate met today, Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the railroad rate bill, making it apply to pipe lines for the transportation of oil.

Mr. Duple presented an amendment to the same bill making railroads liable for damage to employees.

Mr. Tillman presented his daily complaint of discrimination by railroad companies. The complaint in this instance was against the Kanawha and Michigan railroad company and the Hocking Valley road in West Virginia, which it was declared had prevented the development of other mines than their own.

The resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Tillman, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for information relative to free transportation, including tickets issued to newspapers in pay for advertising, was passed without opposition.

The Rate Bill.

The rate bill was then taken up, when Mr. Knox (Pennsylvania), making his first speech, said he agrees with those senators who contended that the power to fix railroad rates is a legislative power, and that when the Legislature has laid down a rule for the establishment of rates, the application of the rule to specific cases is a matter of administration which may be delegated to a commission, and that the power to investigate the reasonableness of a proposed rate and to fix a rate for future observance, is a non-judicial power which cannot be conferred upon courts exercising the judicial power of the United States.

He said that his bill introduced some weeks ago comprehends and deals with the mischiefs for which Congress is seeking a remedy more effectively than any bill yet brought to the attention of Congress. It was drawn upon the theory, he said, that general works in a state were sufficiently comprehensive to cover the evil aimed at, make better and more effective legislation than specific prohibition of the evil in the forms in which it has appeared. "I have no hesitation," said Mr. Knox, "in saying that a bill drawn upon the theory that the power of the committee should be final and unassailable in the courts would be unconstitutional."

Preserve its Purpose.

In his bill, he said he had undertaken to preserve the constitutionality of purpose of the measure and to throw around the provision for the review such constitutional restraints as were necessary to prevent unnecessary or frivolous appeals to defeat the end of the remedial legislation. He thought the weight of an order of the commission, made upon the authority of an act of Congress, would effectually prevent any attempt to suspend the order, unless abundant proof were submitted to justify such a course.

Mr. Knox bestowed warm praise upon the men who presented the pending bill. He said he was sincerely convinced that as it now stands, "it utterly fails to accomplish their beneficial purposes, and, indeed, wholly defeats them."

"The conclusion seems inevitable," he said, "that unless some special method of procedure is provided for in the act which will afford to a carrier the right to have an order of the commission effectively reviewed and dealt with by the courts, no effective remedy is available."

Discussing the differences which thus far have prevented any agreement between the two factions, Mr. Knox said:

Situation Serious.

"But for the seriousness of the situation, the matter would be most ludicrous. Both sides agree that the right should exist: one holds that it is in the bill or exists independently; the other that it is not in the bill, but should be added to the former, for some mysterious and unaccountable reason, objects to an amendment which would place the matter beyond doubt. It would be a reproach to all the lawyers of the Senate for lack of intellectual integrity, for want of courage, because of expediency for any reason, short of absolute conviction, we should urge this bill, or, sitting silent, should suppose permit it to become law, although believing it to be unconstitutional or illegal and unjust on any ground."

The conference report on the bill for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes was taken up, and during the course of its consideration Mr. Tillman read a letter from a correspondent at Edmund, I. T., saying that notwithstanding the place is only 125 miles from the mines in that Territory, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company insists on bringing coal from Colorado, in order to get the long haul, with the result that people in that area are compelled to pay \$5 a ton for bituminous coal.

And in this connection he said that if Congress did not take some steps to prevent railroad control, he would undertake to say what would happen. "If, therefore, there should be another anthracite coal strike in mid-winter, when thirty or forty millions of people are concerned, there is sure to be something doing."

Mr. Bacon said that to agree to the con-

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They are King in every phase that goes to make the highest type of men's shoes. King in name, King in quality, King in fashions, King in fit. No other make like them, nor equals them. There is a kindly atmosphere to them that is refreshing. Come in all good leathers, in all correct styles, and all sizes to suit every foot. If dealer doesn't carry King Quality send for priced catalogue.

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THE SHOE OF SHOES

ference report is for the Senate to entirely surrender the power of Congress to regulate the matter by putting it in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Without concluding consideration of the report, the Senate at 5:16 adjourned.

RULES COMMITTEE
MAKES ITS REPORTWould Prevent Intervention on
Points of Order in Consideration of Appropriations.(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House today by a vote of 169 to 109 adopted a rule reported by Mr. Daise from the Committee on Rules preventing the intervention of points of order in the consideration of legislative, executive and judicial appropriations, except the section applying to "old age," making it in order to restore any provisions which have gone out on points of order.

In reply to a question by Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Daise said that the section of the bill was the widest departure from the general bill.

Mr. Prince, of Illinois, in antagonizing the rule, said that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee had "willfully, knowingly and deliberately" reported a bill which he knew was not sanctioned by existing law. He said that if this rule was good for the Appropriations Committee, it was equally good for other committees, and if a general rule were brought in embodying all the features of this drastic rule applicable to all committees, he would vote for it, but he knew in his heart that the Committee on Rules dare not bring in such a rule.

Good Legislation.

"This rule is not in the interest of good legislation," said Mr. DeArmond (Missouri). "Appeal to the judgment of the House that will sustain you when you are right. This rule is dangerous in its tendency."

Mr. Harwick (Georgia), who has been fighting the Appropriations Committee since the legislative bill has been before the House, said that never in the history of the American Congress had such a rule been brought in on an appropriation bill.

This rule, if adopted, will legalize 700 things which existing law does not recognize," he said.

Are we to be bound and gagged by the eighteen members of the Appropriations Committee?" exclaimed Mr. Driscoll (New York). "If we are, then we had better go home and send a lot of wooden Indians in our places." This remark received a round of applause.

Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio, argued that the rule was one of great improvement.

Following the adoption of the rule, the House went into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations which Republicans voted against the rule.

New Orleans Mint.

After an amendment had been adopted increasing the appropriation for the Denver mint, Mr. Southard (Ohio) moved that the mint at New Orleans should be abandoned, and said that its discontinuance would be in the interest of real economy. He said that neither gold or silver was tributary to New Orleans, except what comes from Central America, and that most of the metal coined there was shipped to New Orleans and shipped out again at the expense of the government.

Mr. Gaines (Tennessee) sprang to his feet. "Waiving his arms," he shouted, "where he stands!" pointing to Mr. Southard, "the chairman of the Coinage Committee, who wants to bring in a metric system measure which will bring in untold millions financial misery, and now he wants to cut out the mint of New Orleans, a statement which caused loud laughter."

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

JUNIOR ORDER
OPPOSE MEASURE

The Immigration Bill Will Be Reported from Senate Committee To-morrow.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, will to-morrow report the bill unanimously agreed

upon by the committee. The bill makes many significant changes in the present immigration clause. There was considerable opposition to the bill, coming particularly from the Junior Order of American Mechanics, who had had a bureau established in Washington since the convening of Congress and have been fighting against any liberal immigration bill.

The bill has been drawn up by the committee will, it is believed, meet with the approval of the Southern people, as it is designed to help the Southern States in getting their quota of immigrants into this country, and to prevent immigrants localizing in congested cities.

The most important clause in the bill raises the head tax from two to five dollars, the funds to be used in the maintenance of a distribution bureau. Immigration is taken from the Treasury Department and transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. There recently been so great a scarcity of labor in the Southern States that Southern Governors have been endeavoring to get some of the tide of desirable immigrants. The framers of the bill have worked on that line, and it is the belief of the members of the committee that the bill will result in relieving the want of labor in the South, and that it will pass during the present session of Congress.

SECRETARY WANTS
A MILITARY CABLE

Would Construct One to Panama By Way of Key West and Guantanamo.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Secretary Taft, who was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today, spoke at some length concerning the necessity for a military cable to Panama, by way of Key West, Porto Rico and Guantanamo. Such a cable is provided for in the pending army appropriation bill by an appropriation of \$27,000. Speaking of the canal and the cable, the secretary said that for a long time it cost the government fifty-four cents a word on isthmian messages by the line through Mexico and Costa Rica, although the cost now has been decreased to twenty-five cents a word. He said that if the cable of the canal was left with the War Department, the urgent need would continue for eight or ten years, and probably more. He also asked that provision for a cable ship, to be used in coast defenses, which was struck out of the bill by the House, be restored.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
NAMES SUB-COMMITTEES(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—At a meeting to-night of the Democratic Congressional Committee, the personnel of the various subcommittees were completed. Representative Bowers, of Mississippi, was appointed chairman of the campaign subcommittee, and Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, was appointed chairman of the subcommittee on literature.

Postmasters and Carriers.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Rural carriers appointed: Virginia—Springwood route, Lewis L. Brewbaker, carrier; John W. Kern, substitute.

North Carolina—Vedwood, route 1, Avery G. Higgins, carrier; Clayton P. Peeler, substitute; Morganton, route 6, John E. Garrison, carrier; Millard, Tennessee, substitute; Vilas, route 1, George A. Trivett, carrier; Grant, M. Trivett, substitute.

North Carolina—Postmasters appointed: Rutherford, Halifax county, Carey A. Williams, vice W. H. Hayes, resigned; Spring Creek, Madison county, Clarence A. Ferguson, vice D. B. Duckett, removed; Wadeville, Montgomery county, Laura J. Turley, vice N. H. Hurley, removed; Winthrop Mills, Craven county, Lennie F. McCabe, vice G. C. Speight, resigned; Zephyr, Surry county, Mary A. Snow, vice G. W. Lanier, resigned.

Return Jews as Electors.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—All the towns of the province of Mogileff and the city of Kamenev (capital of Podolia) have returned Jews as electors for the second degree.MR. JAMES E. CLEMENTS.
Unanimously elected superintendent of the Alexandria schools.MANY CHURCHES
BUILT LAST YEAR

Report to Baltimore Conference Shows the Erection of Thirty-two Churches.

DOING GREAT MISSION WORK

Nearly Sixteen Thousand Missionaries are Now in the Field.

(By Associated Press.)

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 28.—The one hundred and twenty-second annual session of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was opened in Central Church here today. Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson called the conference to order. There are over 300 ministers and lay delegates present.

Rev. David Bush, of Staunton, Va., made the opening prayer. Rev. Dr. James E. Armstrong, of Salem, Va., was elected Secretary. The following statistical secretaries were appointed: Rev. George T. Tyler, Lewisburg, W. Va.; Rev. James P. Stump, Alexandria, Va.; Rev. Henry S. Coe, Mount Jackson, Va.; Rev. William M. Waters, Hillsboro, Va.; Rev. Harry Burruss, Abbeville, Md.; Rev. Thomas J. Lambert, Gaithersburg, Md.; Rev. G. D. Kidner, Church Hill, Md.; Rev. J. A. Kern, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. J. E. Reister, of Baltimore, recording secretary.

F. Brooke Whiting, city attorney, on behalf of Mayor King, welcomed the conference to Cumberland. Rev. John S. Hutchinson, of Alexandria, responded briefly.

Rev. H. J. Hammond, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. J. J. Tigert, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. John Harris and Rev. H. L. Smith, of the West Virginia conference, were introduced.

Built Many Churches.

Various committees were appointed. The report of the Board of Education submitted by Rev. J. D. Hammond, shows that the church erected 32 new buildings, costing \$434,558, an increase of \$188,038. The value of all real estate and buildings is \$8,227,496, an increase of \$1,333,783. The amount invested in improvements was \$196,723. The value of science equipment is \$319,269. The gifts and legacies amounted to \$231,378. The teachers total 1,084 and the students 1,700 of whom are receiving free tuition.

Mission Work.

The missionary report submitted by Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D. D., and Rev. Seth Ward, was read and accepted. It showed 15,711 missionaries, with ninety-four native assistants. The total expenditures were \$226,243.60.

The call for absent preachers was made and answered by the various presiding elders. Not one desired to withdraw from the ranks. The reports of the various presiding elders were read. Rev. James P. Armstrong, D. D., presiding elder of the Eastern district, who goes on the superannuated list, referred at some length to his association with the church.

Rev. J. A. Kern, of Vanderbilt University, delivered one of a series of four lectures on the English Bible. At the night session Rev. J. J. Tigert, of Nashville, preached. Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga., has arrived and will probably preside over the conference. Bishop Wilson is still suffering from a severe cold.

Sails for Japan.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—General Luke E. Wright, the newly appointed ambassador to Japan, will sail from Seattle for his new post on April 2nd. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wright.

General Wright is still Governor-General of the Philippines, but will relinquish that office upon taking his ambassadorship to Japan. This will probably be administered at the State Department to-morrow.

FINE WORK FOR
STATE SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page.)

was adopted, to encourage all the counties and districts to name their schools in honor of distinguished Virginians. The boundary lines of two school districts in Wise county were changed at the request of local school authorities there.

Important Committees.

Dr. Kent, Superintendent Eggleston and Mr. E. C. Glass were appointed a committee to select suitable books for the public libraries for the public schools, to be inaugurated at the beginning of the next session.

These same members were named to meet the school examiners next week to pass upon the standards to be fixed for high schools. It is the purpose of the board to fix a standard for high school work, and only those meeting the standard will be designated as high schools and receive aid under the district high school bill.

MR. CLEMENTS' RECORD.

Mr. James E. Clements, who was yesterday unanimously elected superintendent of public schools of Alexandria county, is of English extraction, being a descendant of the early settlers of the English colonies of the United States, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. Clements, being an American soldier throughout the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Clements attended the public schools until 1870, when he entered St. John's Academy, an academic and military school at Alexandria, Va., from which he graduated in 1872. He is the head of his class, and also holding the position as president of the "Patrick Henry Debating Society," being the senior debater of the school.

Having also been first appointed sergeant, he was successfully promoted from sergeant to lieutenant and then to captain of his company in the military department of the institution.

Further Education.

He then attended the Spencerian Business College, of Washington, D. C., for two sessions, during the latter part of which he received an appointment as principal of the public school at Ballston, near Washington in Alexandria county, Va., where he taught for several years, taking up the study of law. He then entered the law department of Georgetown University, from which he graduated in 1881 with degree of Bachelor of Laws, holding the position at the time of his graduation. He has since been also chairman of the executive committee of his class.

One year from his graduation from the Georgetown University he was elected on the Democratic ticket, Commonwealth's Attorney, or prosecuting attorney of Alexandria county, Va., and was successively elected for eight years, when he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools of his county, which position he held for eight years, and being a strong advocate of public schools, by his industry and indefatigable energy and efforts, greatly improved the school system of his county and secured sound school buildings to be constructed in that county to be found anywhere in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

He is an enthusiast on large and pretty school houses, and spacious and beautiful dormitories, and in fact, he is a strong advocate of the public schools of his county among the finest of the Virginians. He is now a resident of Alexandria in which Alexandria county is situated.

Held Good Offices.

Mr. Clements is a resident of Alexandria county, Va., and owns considerable real estate in that county. He is a widower, 48 years of age, with one daughter, Miss Ruth Sypher Clements, who, although quite young, has won many prizes, and has considerable reputation as a painter and artist. She is now preparing several paintings for the Virginia Art Exhibit, at the coming Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Clements was represented before the Board of Education by a delegation of Messrs. Curtis D. Graham, Attorney R. C. L. Moncure, R. Henry Phillips, A. Davis, Jr., H. W. Fields and H. Collier, of Alexandria, and Honorable Samuel G. Brent, of Alexandria City, who brought with them strong letters and petitions representing over 20 percent of the citizens of Alexandria county.

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General Manager Raymond Dupuy, of the Tidewater Railway, has announced that his road had secured a large contract for the establishment of a large steam and electric locomotive manufacturing. The application was made by Thomas H. Wheelock on behalf of the syndicate.

The entire properties of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, running from Norfolk through eastern North Carolina, which recently began construction of a new line from Norfolk to Danforth, N. C., and their lumber interests are to be merged with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000,000, and with bonds amounting to \$25,000,000. The railroad merger will give a total trackage of 600 miles and the lumber merger will bring together eighteen mills, with an output of 150,000,000 feet annually. The company will own 600,000 acres of timber land in fee and a timber stumpage of 4,000,000,000 feet.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph F. Tyler.
Mr. Joseph Fountain Tyler died Tuesday night at 11 o'clock at his home in Hollywood, Va. He was sixty-three years old, and is survived by a widow and nine children. The deceased was an uncle of the Virginian-Carrier, and leaves two brothers, Messrs. W. H. and Samuel G. Tyler.

The funeral takes place this morning from the home. Interment will be made in the family burying ground.

Funeral of Mrs. Abraham.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah A. Abraham took place from the Baptist home for property on Main and Benjamin Streets, adjoining the Norfolk passenger and freight terminals of the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Tidewater will erect a passenger station and construct freight yards on this property, costing half a million dollars.

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J.B. Mosby & Co.

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From day to day our Silk section presents the newest ideas in Spring Silks as originated by the leading looms of two continents, many controlled by us for this section.

36-Inch \$1.50 Black

Taffeta, \$1.15 Yard.

We can't get it fast enough to keep in stock. Used to sell at a dollar and a half a yard.

It is such a good one we placed contract with maker months ago.

We guarantee it to be the best Black Silk ever brought to Richmond for the price.

Clifton Bond Taffeta

and Clifton Bond Suitings

Sold Only Here. Richmond Agents.

A bond accompanies each purchase of the above Silks, which insures the refund of the money paid for same for unsatisfactory wear.

Full assortment of all the new and staple shades.

Bond Taffeta, per yard85c

Bond Suiting, per yard\$1.25

19-Inch 75c Black

Taffeta, 59c Yard.

All silk, heavy weight and bright finish; you have often bought as a bargain one not any better at 75c; but see this one here, special at59c

Special.

About thirty-five pieces of Fancy Taffeta and Laidlin Silk. Not an undesirable piece in the lot; made to sell at \$1.00 a yard; special, yard\$1.25

Genuine Rajah Silk Suiting

It is growing in favor every day. It is the best rough Silk Suiting made. It is distinctive, without being conspicuous. Richness in appearance is one of its charming characteristics. We have just received a shipment, embracing all the latest and most desired shades; this Silk is unusual value at, per yard\$1.25

The most pronounced Silk success of the century. Sold exclusively by us in Richmond.

French Hand-Made Silks.

The top notch of Silk excellence; blue and white and black and white, checks and stripes; guaranteed to wear; positively without tear or split\$1.25

Pure Dye Taffeta Silks.

Clifton and Plain Finish. Pure Dye Taffeta, all silk, of usual choice and brilliancy; if there is any better made to sell at \$1.25 per yard, we do not know it; these specials at\$1.00

NEW ROUTE CUTS
OFF TWO MILESWashington is Nearer Over the
Double Track of Wash-
ington-Southern.

NO CHANGE IN RAILWAY FARE

President Leake On Inspection
Trip—Norfolk and stern
Makes Fine Statement.

Mr. W. D. Duke, assistant to the president of the Washington-Southern, said last night that the statement published to the effect that the new double track between Richmond and Washington would be ten miles shorter than the old route, was without foundation.

"The new line will be less than two miles shorter than the old one, and I know nothing of making any reduction in the fare between Richmond and Washington."

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac will begin next week to enlarge and improve the freight yards at Millford, where there are a number of manufacturing plants.

Millford is one of the largest shipping points on the line of the road.

President Leake, Assistant to the President Duke; Traffic Manager Taylor, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and a party will leave at 12:30 for an inspection trip over the road.

Mr. L. T. Sullivan, controller of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, has issued the following statement showing the comparative earnings of the road during the month of February in 1905 and 1906:

Gross Earnings—1906, \$1,967,639.47; 1905, \$1,477,551.24; Less Expenses—1906, \$1,157,275.54; 1905, \$1,006,641.88. Net Earnings—1906, \$750,363.93; 1905, \$470,909.36. From July to December, 1905, \$1,006,641.88; 1906, \$1,215,125.10. Less Expenses—1905, \$658,125.31; 1906, \$876,500.31. Net Earnings—1905, \$348,476.57; 1906, \$338,624.79.

An American syndicate has made application to the Mexican government for a concession for the establishment of a large steam and electric locomotive manufacturing. The application was made by Thomas H. Wheelock on behalf of the syndicate.

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